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\*\* A SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMME defining the priorities of the Community in the field of social policy is currently under discussion in the European Commission and will be presented to the Council of Ministers in October. If it is approved by the Council, it should take effect from the end of this year (see IRT Nos. 178 and 187).

ANNEX 1 contains the summary of a speech given on 10 September 1973 in Cambridge to the European Institute for Social Security by Mr Shanks, Director-General for Social Affairs at the European Commission. This speech deals with the general guidelines of the Social Action Programme.

\*\* INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE for THE COAL AND STEEL INDUSTRIES in the six original member countries of the Community totalled 2,800 million units of account (u.a.) in 1972 which is quite

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1971-1972

*The information and articles published in this Bulletin concern European scientific cooperation and industrial development in Europe. Hence they are not simply confined to reports on the decisions or views of the Commission of the European Communities, but cover the whole field of questions discussed in the different circles concerned.*

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considerably more than the average of 1,300 million invested between 1954 and 1971. Investment expenditure in the coal industry amounted to 142 million u.a. in 1972 and is estimated at 179 million u.a. in 1973. Investment expenditure in the iron and steel industry, which has been increasing rapidly since 1967, amounted to 2,628 million u.a. and the present estimates for 1973 show a new record figure of 2,700 million u.a.

This information is culled from the survey of investment in the Community's coal and steel industries which the European Commission carried out on 1 January 1973. ANNEX 2 gives further details of the survey.

\*\* ANNEX 3 contains a selection of RECENT PUBLICATIONS acquired by the Scientific and Technical Library of the Commission of the European Communities. These works may be consulted at the library (1, avenue de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels, Loi Offices, 1/43) or borrowed.

\*\* The Commission intends to strengthen and extend its role in ensuring the application of the principle of EQUAL PAY FOR MEN AND WOMEN for the same work, a principle contained in Article 119 of the EEC Treaty. It will initiate proceedings for infringement, against certain Member States who have not yet fulfilled the obligations imposed by this Article of the Treaty. It will also formulate a new Community instrument specifying certain procedures to facilitate the application of the principle of wage equality. In accordance with the wishes of the European Parliament, the Commission intends to invite employers and unions to meet at European level to negotiate a framework agreement concerning particular points relating to collective agreements and equal pay for men and women.

In its Report on the situation on 31 December 1972 regarding the

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application of the principle of equal pay for men and women, the Commission noted the determining role of government authorities in the achievement of wage equality. It is therefore essential that, where they have not already done so, the authorities should take action, in particular legislative action, to establish a right to "equal pay", so that any woman who considers that she has been unfairly treated can assert this right through legal channels; to declare that any clause in an agreement or contract contrary to Article 119 shall be automatically null and void; and to lay down effective sanctions for non-observance of the principle of equal pay.

The Commission makes the following recommendations to employers and unions:

not to sign any more collective agreements entailing direct discrimination and, obviously, to eliminate existing discriminatory practices;

to include in all collective agreements a clause specifying the procedures for implementing the principle of equal pay;

to make the most objective use of job classification systems and to give full weight to certain characteristic qualities of female workers, such as precision, speed and dexterity.

\*\* Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty stipulates that each Member State of the Community must provide the European Commission with general data on any plans it may have for the DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE from a nuclear plant, to enable the Commission to give its opinion on the possible risk of radioactive contamination for another Member State. In 12 years of implementation of this Article, the European Commission has given 57 opinions concerning 79 nuclear plants.

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A report entitled "IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 37 OF THE EURATOM TREATY" has just been published by the European Commission, with the purpose of informing the new Member States of the obligations ensuing from this Treaty Article. The report also contains an account of the activities of the European Commission in connection with this Article, and outlines the experience gained in the matter between 1959 and 1972.

The report is available in English, French or German from the European Commission (Directorate for Health Protection, 29 rue Aldringen, Luxembourg).

\*\* The first EUROPEAN SYMPOSIUM ON SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED INDUSTRIAL FIRMS will be organized in Brussels, on 4 and 5 October next, by the Liaison Committee for Small and Medium-sized Industrial Undertakings in the EEC (EUROPMI). The aim is to hold a very open debate on the possible content and instruments of a suitable European-scale industrial policy to help small and medium-sized firms. Chairman on the first day will be Mr L. Gingembre, President of the International Union of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises. The opening address will be given by Mr L. Hannotte, Belgian Minister for the Middle Classes. Numerous European officials will be attending the symposium, including Mr M. Schaeffer, Director of Industrial Policy in the European Commission.

The symposium is open to all who would like to attend. Further information may be obtained from EUROPMI, 67A rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels (telephone 11.97.26).

\*\* The European Commission would like to receive proposals from individuals and organizations in the Community who are interested in taking part, under contract, in the research to be carried out under the COMMUNITY RESEARCH PROGRAMME FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT drawn

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up by the Council of Ministers on 18 June 1973 (see IRT No. 185).  
Research will concern the following fields:

- (a) establishment of a data bank on chemical products likely to contaminate the environment;
- (b) noxiousness of lead;
- (c) epidemiologic surveys on the effects of water and air pollution;
- (d) effects of micropollutants on man;
- (e) evaluation of the ecological effects of water pollutants;
- (f) remote sensing of atmospheric pollution.

Information may be obtained from the European Commission (DG XII, Environment Research Programme), 200 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels.

\*\* The diplomatic conference concerning the ADOPTION OF A EUROPEAN SYSTEM FOR THE GRANT OF PATENTS will be held in Munich from 10 September to 6 October 1973, at the invitation of the Federal German Government. The conference will be required to adopt and sign a draft Convention setting up a European system for the grant of patents, as drawn up by the Luxembourg Intergovernmental Conference which met for the first time in May 1969 at the invitation of the Council of the European Communities (see IRT No. 189).

By virtue of this Convention, a European Patent Organization is to be established, with headquarters in Munich. The Organization will consist of a European Patent Office in Munich with a branch in The Hague and an Administrative Board composed of the representatives of the Contracting States.

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Taking part in the Conference will be the 21 States that took part in the Luxembourg Intergovernmental Conference (including the Nine, Greece, Norway, Austria, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, Finland, Yugoslavia, Lichtenstein and Monaco) and also Cyprus and Iceland. The Commission of the European Communities, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the International Patent Institute, the Secretariat of the Council of Europe and 13 private international organizations will be represented by observers.

A brochure on the NEW EUROPEAN PATENT LAW - MAIN FEATURES OF THE TWO EUROPEAN PATENT CONVENTIONS - has been published by the European Commission in English, French and German. It is available on request from the Industrial and Scientific Information Division (Commission of the European Communities, 200 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels).

The Commission of the European Communities is organizing, in collaboration with the ESONE Committee, THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CAMAC IN REAL TIME COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, to be held in Luxembourg on 4-6 December 1973.

Authors from eleven countries will be presenting more than fifty papers concerning the features of CAMAC.

CAMAC is a standard scheme for interfacing computers to data transducers and actuators in on-line systems for measurement and control.

Applications in three selected areas will be discussed:

Automation of Laboratory Instrumentation  
Automation of Medical and Health Services  
Measurement and Control in Industry.

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An exhibition of CAMAC equipment and systems from manufacturers and supply companies in Europe and North America will be organized. Between 400 and 450 participants from more than 25 countries are expected.

For further information contact:

C.E.C., DG XIII  
Attn. Mr L. Emringer  
29 rue Aldringen  
Luxembourg.

- \*\* A seminar on the TESTING OF IODINE FILTERS mounted on the gaseous waste disposal circuits of nuclear installations, and particularly nuclear power stations, will be organized by the European Commission in Luxembourg from 4 to 6 December 1973. The seminar is intended to interest people who, by virtue of their work either in the nuclear industry or in the relevant administrative departments or inspecting authorities, are directly concerned by the question of iodine filtration. The number of participants is limited. Information is available from the Directorate for Health Protection, Commission of the European Communities, 29 rue Aldringen, Luxembourg (telephone: 29241).
- \*\* Nine new TECHNICAL NOTES, each summarizing a result obtained under a Euratom research programme, have been issued by the Commission of the European Communities. The purpose of these texts is to enable industrial firms to assess the prospects for the industrial exploitation of the results described. The subjects of these new technical notes are as follows:
- 65/C - Optical measuring rig for wall-thickness measurements on tubes
  - 66/C - Device for collecting and filtering seston
  - 688 - Thermal insulation
  - 729 - Welding of composite metal/metal-oxide tubes

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- 769 - Capsule opener
- 786 - Air filter for hot cell
- 845 - Investigation of gamma- or X-radiation
- 920 - Device for milling and drilling grooves and radial holes  
in the inner walls of tubes
- 1232 - Storage system for radioactive probes.

## TOWARDS A COMMUNITY SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMME

(based on a speech given on 10 September 1973 in Cambridge to the European Institute for Social Security by Mr Shanks, Director-General for Social Affairs at the European Commission)

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A Social Action Programme defining the priorities of the Community in the field of social policy is currently under discussion in the European Commission and will be presented to the Council of Ministers in October. If it is approved by the Council, it should take effect from the end of this year (see IRT Nos. 178 and 187).

Although the Treaty of Paris establishing the Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) which was signed in 1951 made provision for an active social policy for workers in the coal and steel industries, in particular measures for the readaptation of redundant workers, the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community which was signed in 1957 marked a return to a non-interventionist attitude and contained very few references to the necessity for positive social measures.

In recent years, however, there has been a growing awareness of the need for governments and the Community as a whole to play a much more active role to ensure that economic growth is used to provide the best possible quality of life for all the citizens of the Community. The Community has reached a level of economic development such that we can now afford to examine what growth has achieved and to make sure that the benefits of this growth are extended to all the minority groups in the Community which still find themselves at a disadvantage through living in less developed regions or through working in under-privileged occupations or sectors.

There is also the question, now being raised in all the countries of the

Community, of the costs of growth in terms of environmental pollution, in terms of diminishing the quality of life, in terms of condemning sections of the population to dreary, repetitive jobs, the effect on the quality of life of the need, in order to sustain the economic miracle, to bring in large numbers of migrant workers who now throughout Europe form a kind of depressed sub-proletariat.

There is no question here of advocating a no-growth policy; economic growth and an active social policy are not only compatible, they are in fact mutually dependent; it is only by maintaining growth, and a high level of employment that it is possible to have the option of developing a policy of social reform. But at the same time, without an active policy of social reform, it will not be possible to sustain economic growth in Europe because the social, political and cultural problems generated will themselves slow down growth unless an effort is made to solve them.

Finally, the achievement of the next stage of economic and monetary union will further accelerate the process of economic and industrial change, and, therefore, unless appropriate measures are prepared, it is liable to increase the social tensions within the Community.

It is for all these reasons that the Summit Conference of the Heads of State or of Government which was held in October 1972 (see IRT No. 162) stressed the priority nature of a Community social policy and called on the European Commission to present a programme of social action to be adopted before the end of 1973. The final Communiqué of this Conference reveals a new philosophy, a concentration on improving the quality of life, on improving the human face of the Community, and on an approach which is far more attentive to the social aspects of Community policies than that laid down by the Treaty of Rome.

It is obvious that the Social Action Programme only constitutes one aspect of the Community social policy, which itself cannot be isolated from the other policies - economic, industrial, regional, agricultural, transport, environment and consumer protection policies; all of these should reflect the social philosophy of the Community. The Social Action Programme itself has three major priorities: full and better employment, improvements in living and working conditions and greater participation, particularly of workers and their representatives, in the economic and social decisions of the Community as well as within the individual enterprise.

#### 1. Full and better employment

The task is to promote not only full employment but also a better regional spread of employment, enabling workers, wherever possible, to find employment in their own regions, and to improve the quality of jobs so that workers can use and develop their qualifications. This is a basic objective of any social reform policy, for unless one first improves the quality of employment, other social measures merely act as a palliative.

The Regional Development Fund (see IRT No. 181) will help towards improving the regional level of employment, basically by means of investment credits. The Social Fund (the annual budget of which was 75 million dollars last year, may reach 300 million for 1973, and will probably exceed 400 million next year) makes it possible to provide half the finance for projects for the readaptation of workers affected by structural reforms (in agriculture, the coal and textile industries, etc.) and for promoting the integration into the labour market of underprivileged sections of the population: handicapped workers, migrant workers, women, young people, older workers, etc.

#### 2. The improvement of living and working conditions

While there can be no question at the present time of harmonizing the

different systems of social services and social benefits employed in the Member States of the Community - in particular because their diversity reflects cultural values, priorities and needs which differ according to the individual country - it is nevertheless necessary to ensure that there are minimum standards of social protection within the Community and to enable the underprivileged groups found within the Community to come nearer to the average standard of living. In order to achieve this, a certain planned transfer of resources from the richest countries to the poorest countries, as well as within the individual countries, appears to be necessary. Clearly any such redistribution of resources is a complex process which could not be reduced to the level of a simple bilateral transfer, but will have to be undertaken, in a very flexible way, at Community level.

In order to establish the basic facts in the light of which objectives can be determined in conjunction with the Member Governments, it will be necessary to have much fuller information than has been available in the past. The European Commission is currently developing a system of social indicators to provide qualitative criteria on standards of living and working conditions as well as the normal quantitative criteria. At the same time, the Commission is developing the system known as the European social budget which is gathering together all the information on the social benefits payable in all the European countries, both at present and as projected over the next three years. On this basis, it will be easier to define certain common standards and to envisage certain kinds of Community contribution. It is clear, for example, that a harmonization of unemployment benefits throughout the Community would favour full employment and would remove the obstacles to the unification of the European market, but the technical problems would obviously be very formidable. A certain number of improvements could also be made to existing social security systems, for example, the coordination of schemes to assist migrant workers and to assist the self-employed and other groups

who at the moment are either not covered or inadequately covered. An examination should also be made of the possibility of establishing on a Community basis some kind of dynamisation of social security, using an index linking system. All these questions will have to be examined with the representatives of the national governments over the next year or so.

In the field of wages and working conditions, certain guidelines should, in the interests of social progress and the equalization of competitive conditions, be established as basic objectives throughout the Community, and should be achieved as quickly as possible, although they undeniably entail political problems. One of the main objectives should be the progressive implementation of equal pay for equal work between men and women (based on objective and fair job classification) and the fixing of some kind of basic minimum standard on wages, holidays and hours of work. In order to promote wage equality for men and women, the Commission is setting up a committee representing the interests of women and the national governments in each of the nine countries. The problem of underprivileged groups - including handicapped workers and migrant workers - arises in the context of social security in addition to that of working conditions. The Commission is setting up a committee to oversee a programme of priorities with the aim of integrating migrant workers into the communities in which they work (reception centres, education, housing and other social services); this programme should lead on to some kind of integrated Community policy on immigration.

The problem of migrant workers is closely linked with another problem, namely job enrichment in sectors (particularly, although not exclusively, motor car assembly) in which the dull and repetitive nature of the work is liable to create a kind of ghetto area of industry, reserved for migrant workers and therefore vulnerable if, for any reason, the flow of migrant workers into the Community should stop or slow down. This problem will

not be solved quickly, but will require a continuous programme of research, study, and experimentation, in which the Commission intends to play a considerable part. It will organize a major symposium on this matter next year.

Equally important are the problems of health and safety in the industrial working environment. The achievements in this sphere at Community level in the coal and steel industries should be extended to all industries in the Community. In the field of pollution control a programme of activity is being conducted in the context of both social and environmental policy with the aim of reducing specific health hazards: to improve resistance against radiation, against the harmful effects of noise, against the main air and water pollutants and so on (see IRT No. 185). In the general environmental field, the Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, which the Commission intends to set up, would play an important role. It would be an independent foundation dealing with long-term problems affecting the living and working environment of Europe over the next few decades: problems of job enrichment, environmental control, the long-term future of cities, urban transport and so on.

The question of housing is another problem which cannot be ignored. The Commission intends to apply some of the experience gained in this field in the Coal and Steel Community (aid for the development of public sector housing for workers in these industries): it intends on the one hand to support pilot projects for underprivileged groups, such as the elderly, the handicapped, and migrant workers, and on the other hand to see what can be done by pooling the experience of the different Member States to control costs and improve the efficiency of the construction of public sector housing. A Community programme for social housing will eventually be prepared.

### 3. Participation

A greater participation at all levels of decision making must be a basic principle in the creation of a European social community, both at the level of the Community institutions and, more fundamentally, within the structure of European industry. At the level of the enterprise, it is quite clear that participation is necessary, not only for social reasons, not only in order to improve the quality of working life but also simply to enable the enterprise to work effectively, to operate as a team, to be able to cope with the challenges caused by competitive pressures and technological and social change.

Participation can mean a number of things. It can mean, for example, the establishment of effective works councils or it can mean the participation of representatives of the trade unions and of the workers on the boards of companies; as will already be known, the European Commission has proposed a directive on the reform of company law which provides for such participation (see IRT No 161).

Since then the question of worker participation, which was brought in by that proposed directive, has acquired a dynamic of its own, in particular because of the more difficult labour relations facing European industry and the growing need felt on both sides of industry for effective and meaningful participation. The time that it will take for the Commission proposal to be adopted, three years or more, will have to be used profitably to resolve the problems that participation poses to management and trade unions alike and to ensure that it will take as practical and as useful a form as possible.

There are other aspects of industrial relations with which the European Commission is also concerned. It has proposed a directive on collective dismissals which is aimed at guaranteeing the worker his rights and



security of employment (see IRT No. 162). In addition, it is preparing a proposal for a directive to protect the workers in cases of international mergers. It has also the intention to collate and examine the various ways of encouraging workers to establish property rights that are either in operation or planned by the Member States, with a view to seeing whether there is need for any proposal for Community action in the field of worker profit-sharing schemes.

As regards the establishment of collective bargaining, although the European Commission sees some merits in the adoption of this kind of bargaining, it does not believe that it is any part of its business to interfere in the collective bargaining discussions unless asked by the parties concerned to do so. At the request of the Council of Ministers, the Commission has gathered information on all the collective bargaining agreements reached in a number of specific branches of industry, and it also has the services available to help in collective bargaining negotiations and, when asked by both parties to do so, has organized in quite a number of industries mixed committees of employers and trade unions at a European level dealing with problems of labour relations.

Let us conclude by mentioning another proposal within our SAP which provides for the creation of an independent, but Community-financed, European trade union institute which is intended to help the unions play within the Community the important part which will be theirs to play in the future.

The Community's SAP will call for the widest possible consultation and participation not only of governments, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the ECSC Consultative Committee, etc., but also of the representatives of the employers' and trade union organizations. This programme contains no single panacea for all of Europe's social problems. It does not set out to provide Utopia but it certainly represents a major step toward a more civilized, a more just and a more efficient society, and this is what is the priority objective of the Community today.

INVESTMENTS IN THE COMMUNITY'S  
COAL AND STEEL INDUSTRIES

Situation on 1 January 1973 in the six original Member States of the  
Community

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The total investment expenditure for both the coal and steel industries in the six original member countries of the Community amounted to 2,800 million units of account (u.a.) in 1972 which is quite considerably more than the average of 1,300 million invested between 1954 and 1971. Although the expenditure figures for the coal industry and iron ore extraction were very much lower in 1972 than the respective annual averages for the above years, expenditure in the iron and steel industry on the other hand amounted to almost three times the annual average since 1954.

Investment expenditure in the coal industry amounted to 142 million u.a. in 1972 and the estimated figure for 1973 is 179 million. While slightly in excess of the forecast figures, expenditure in 1972 was below the level of the preceding years, excluding 1969, 1970 and 1971.

Investment expenditure in the iron and steel industry, which has been increasing rapidly since 1967, amounted to 2,628,000 million u.a. in 1972. The present estimates for 1973 show a new record figure of 2,700 million u.a. and a tentative forecast of over 1,700 million in 1974 which is still a high level.

This information is culled from the annual survey of investment in the Community's coal and steel industries which the European Commission carried out on 1 January 1973, covering all the undertakings within the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). The survey covers past and future investments and their effect on production capacities. Owing to lack of time, the 1973 survey had to be restricted to the six original member countries of the Community and does not, therefore, include the newly-acceded countries.

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Investment expenditure in the Community in 1972 by sector

(in 10<sup>6</sup> u.a. Eur)

Sectors	Germany	Belgium	France	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Total
Coal industry	109.7	9.3	18.7	2.2	-	1.9	141.8
Iron and steel industry	506.0	178.1	885.2	804.7	41.7	111.8	2,627.5

Growth of production capacity in the Community, 1972-76, by product

(in 10<sup>6</sup> metric tons)

Products	Germany		Belgium		France		Italy		Luxembourg		Netherlands		Total	
	1972	1976	1972	1976	1972	1976	1972	1976	1972	1976	1972	1976	1972	1976
Coal	117.0	96.8	13.2	11.7	32.2	21.2	0.1	-	-	-	3.5	-	166.0	129.7
Coke	39.2	38.8	8.0	8.5	13.7	13.3	8.7	10.8	-	-	2.0	3.2	71.6	74.6
Crude steel	57.0	66.2	16.7	18.8	27.7	36.1	25.3	32.0	6.2	6.9	6.8	7.9	139.7	167.9

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

acquired by the Scientific and Technical Library of the Commission of the European Communities. These works may be consulted at the library (1, avenue de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels, Loi Offices, 1/43) or borrowed

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Korrosions-ordlista (EU 15679 (40))  
Nordiska termer med motsvarigheter på  
engelska, franska och tyska samt definitioner  
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Glossary of Corrosion Terms in Scandinavian  
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Tekniska Nomenklaturcentralen, Stockholm 1968

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Powder Metallurgy Glossary  
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